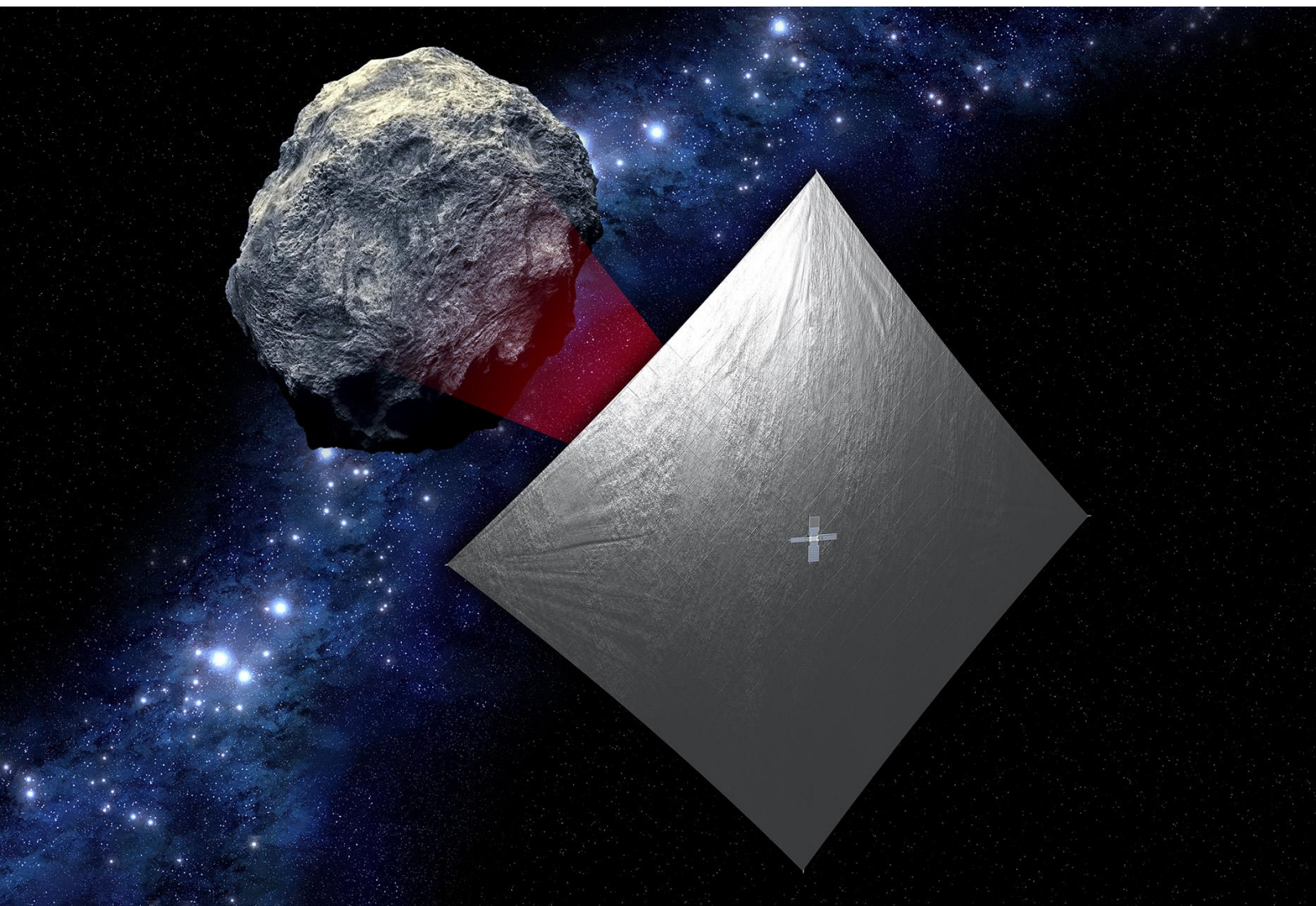


Near Earth Asteroid (NEA) Scout



Les Johnson, Jared Dervan
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NASA George C. Marshall
Space Flight Center

Julie Castillo-Rogez

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Near Earth Asteroid Scout



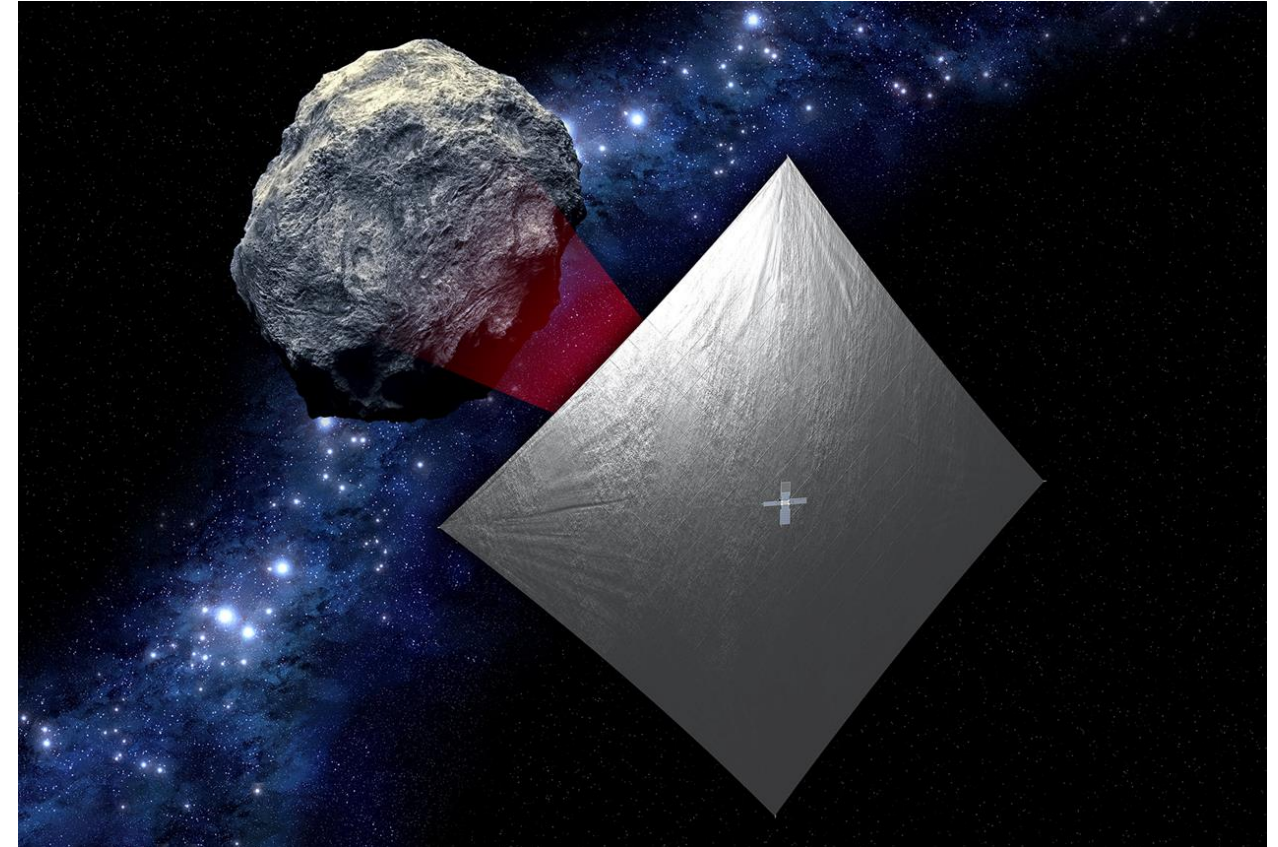
The Near Earth Asteroid Scout Will

- Image/characterize a NEA during a slow flyby
- Demonstrate a low cost asteroid reconnaissance capability

Key Spacecraft & Mission Parameters

- 6U cubesat (20cm X 10cm X 30 cm)
- ~86 m² solar sail propulsion system
- Manifested for launch on the Space Launch System (EM-1/2018)
- 1 AU maximum distance from Earth

Leverages: combined experiences of MSFC and JPL with support from GSFC, JSC, & LaRC



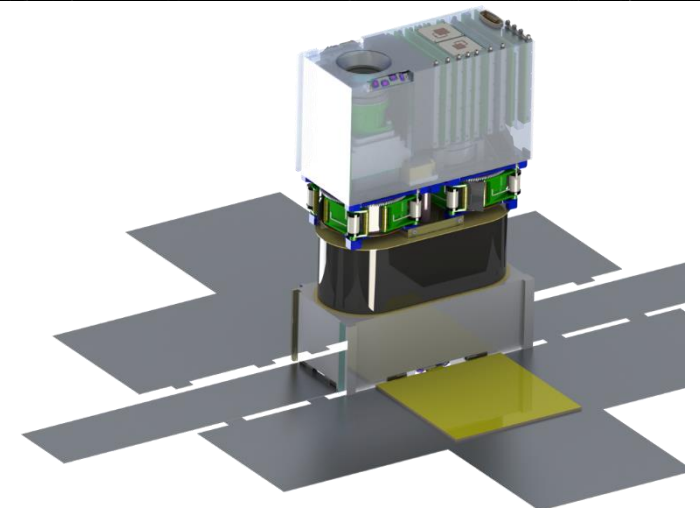
Target Reconnaissance with medium field imaging

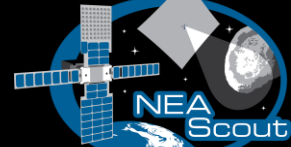
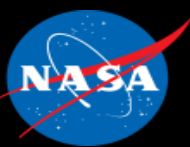
Shape, spin, and local environment



Close Proximity Imaging

Local scale morphology, terrain properties, landing site survey

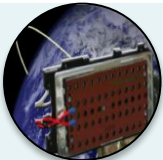
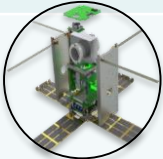





NEA Scout Sponsoring Organization within NASA

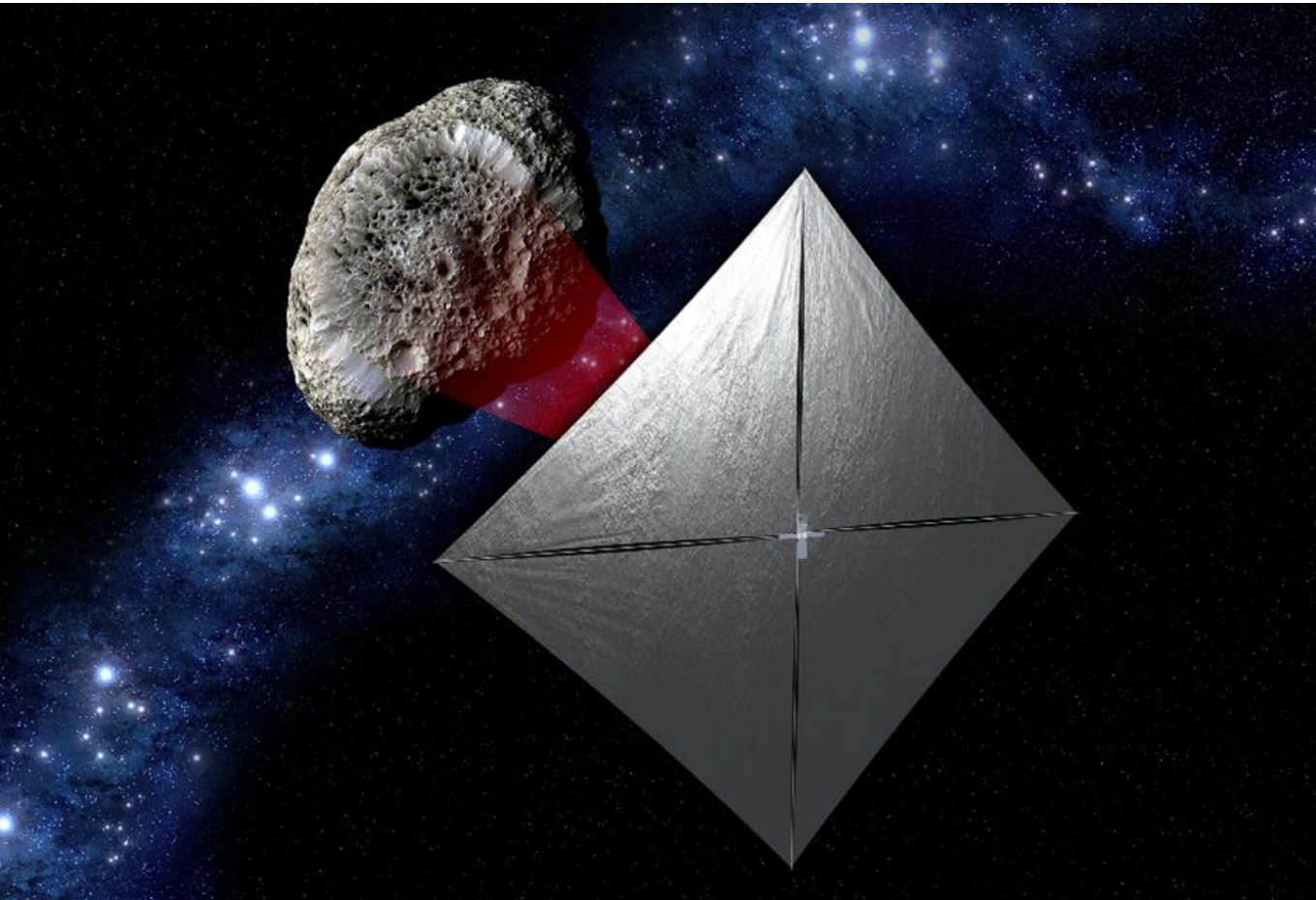


- Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate (HEOMD) Advanced Exploration Systems (AES) selected 3 cubesats for flight on the first flight of the Space Launch System
- Primary selection criteria:
 - Relevance to Space Exploration Strategic Knowledge Gaps (SKGs)
 - Life cycle cost
 - Synergistic use of previously demonstrated technologies

Payload <i>NASA Centers</i>	Strategic Knowledge Gaps Addressed	Mission Concept
BioSentinel <i>ARC/JSC</i> 	Human health/performance in high-radiation space environments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fundamental effects on biological systems of ionizing radiation in space environments	Study radiation-induced DNA damage of live organisms in cis-lunar space; correlate with measurements on ISS and Earth
Lunar Flashlight <i>JPL/MSFC</i> 	Lunar resource potential <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quantity and distribution of water and other volatiles in lunar cold traps	Locate ice deposits in the Moon's permanently shadowed craters
Near Earth Asteroid (NEA) Scout <i>MSFC/JPL</i> 	Human NEA mission target identification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NEA size, rotation state (rate/pole position) How to work on and interact with NEA surface <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NEA surface mechanical properties	Flyby and characterize one NEA that is candidate for a human mission



NEA Scout Roles and Responsibilities



Near Earth Asteroid Scout

- Project Manager: Leslie McNutt (MSFC)
- Science PI: Julie Castillo-Rogez (JPL)
- Solar Sail PI: Les Johnson (MSFC)
- Spacecraft System: JPL
- Solar Sail System: MSFC



NEA Scout Goals & Objectives



- 1) Design, develop, integrate and operate a spacecraft for the purpose of demonstrating a low cost reconnaissance capability
- 2) Enable asteroids as potential destinations for human exploration
- 3) Characterize a candidate NEA with an imager to address key SKG's

“Precursor robotics, robotic missions that investigate candidate destinations and provide vital information to prepare for human explorers, will lay the groundwork for humans to achieve new milestones in deep space.”

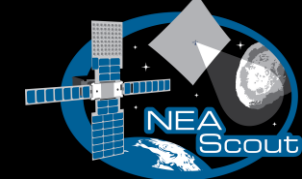
**HEOMD/AES Strategic Goals/Objectives
(Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1)**

“Robotic exploration is the principal method we use to explore the solar system, and is an essential precursor to human exploration of space.”

**SMD Strategic Goals/Objectives
(Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.5)**



Baseline Target Asteroid: 1991 VG



- Diameter ~ 5-12 meters
- Albedo is unknown
- Position is known within 2700 km ($1-\sigma$) but optical observation opportunity in July '17 will decrease uncertainty to a few 100s km
- Rotation period between a few minutes and less than 1 hour
- Unlikely to have a companion
- Unlikely to retain an exosphere or dust cloud
 - Solar radiation pressure sweeps dust on timescales of hours or day



Near Earth Asteroid Scout Mission Overview



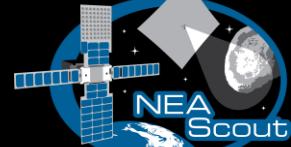
The diagram illustrates the mission phases and instruments. At the top left, an asteroid is shown with two inset images: a high-resolution surface view and a global shape view. A red translucent plane represents the spacecraft's field of view. In the center, a large, dark, triangular shape represents the spacecraft's approach path, with a small crosshair indicating the target. At the bottom left, a star field is shown with a yellow box highlighting the 'Target' and 'Reference stars'. At the top right, a close-up of the JPL IntelliCam is shown with a coin for scale and color calibration bars.

Close Proximity Science
High-resolution imaging,
10 /px over >30% surface
SKGs: Local morphology
Regolith properties

NEA Reconnaissance
<100 km distance at encounter
50 cm/px resolution over 80% surface
SKGs: volume, global shape, spin
properties, local environment

Target Detection and Approach:
50K km, Light source observation
SKGs: Ephemeris determination and
composition assessment

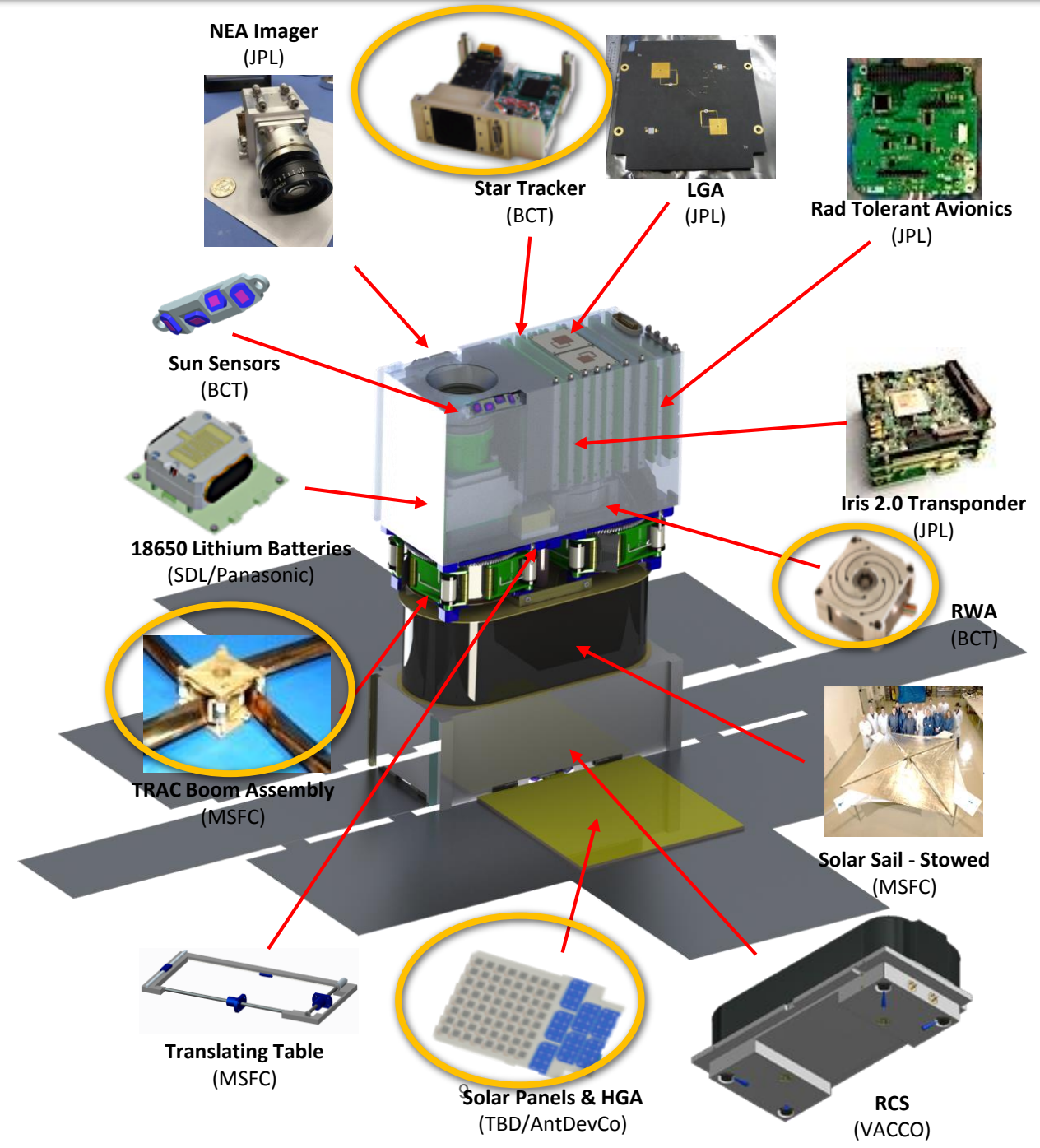
JPL IntelliCam)



Flight System Overview

Payload	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Context Camera
Mechanical & Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"6U" CubeSat form factor<14 kg total launch massModular flight system concept
Propulsion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">~86 m² aluminized CP-1 solar sail (based on NanoSail-D2)
Avionics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Radiation tolerant architecture
Electrical Power System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Trifold deployable solar arrays with GaAs cells (~51.2 W EOL at 1 AU solar distance)6.2 Ah Battery10 -12.3 V unregulated, 5 V/3.5 V regulated
Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">JPL Iris 2.0 X-Band Transponder; 4 W RF output power supports doppler, ranging, and D-DOR2 pairs of INSPIRE-heritage LGAs (RX/TX)8x8 element microstrip array HGA (TX); ~1 kbps to 34m DSN at 0.8 AU
Attitude Control System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15 mNm-s (x3) & 100 mNm-s RWAsActive mass translation systemVACCO R-236fa (refrigerant gas) 'warm gas' RCS systemNano StarTracker, Coarse Sun Sensors & MEMS IMU for attitude determination

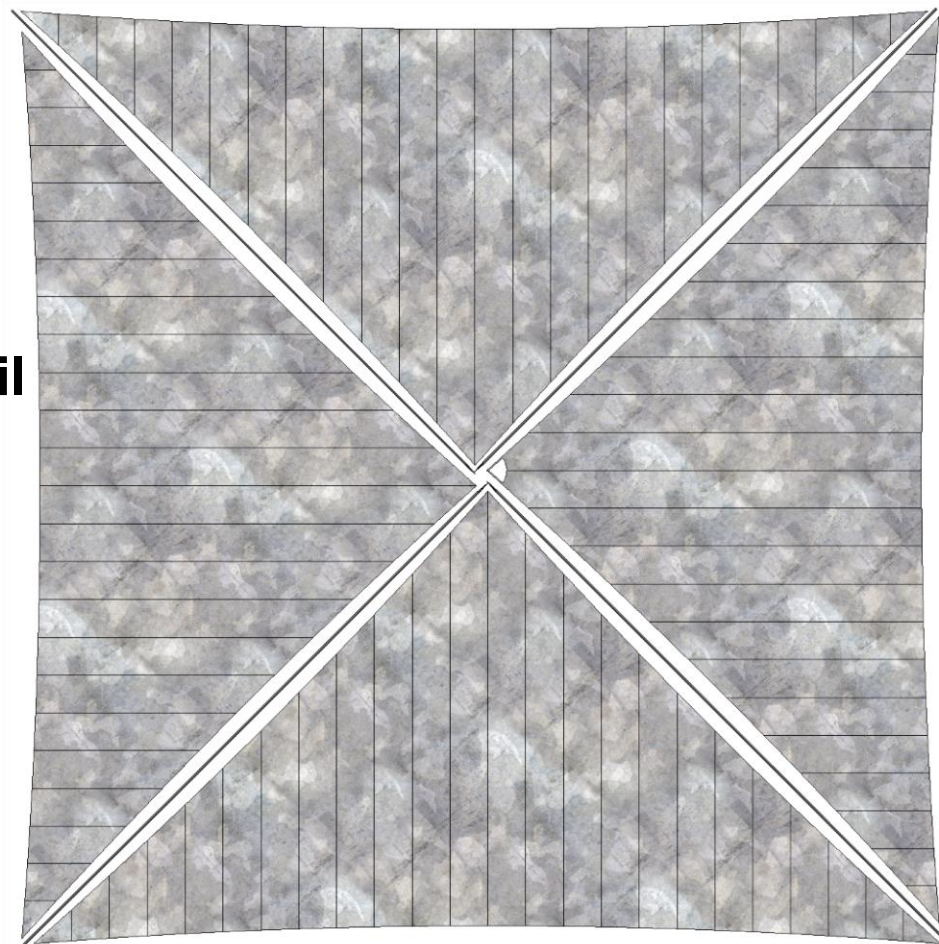
A fully functional planetary spacecraft in a shoebox





NEA Scout Approximate Scale

Deployed Solar Sail



School Bus



Human

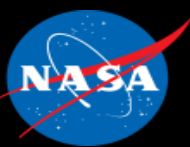


6U Stowed Flight System

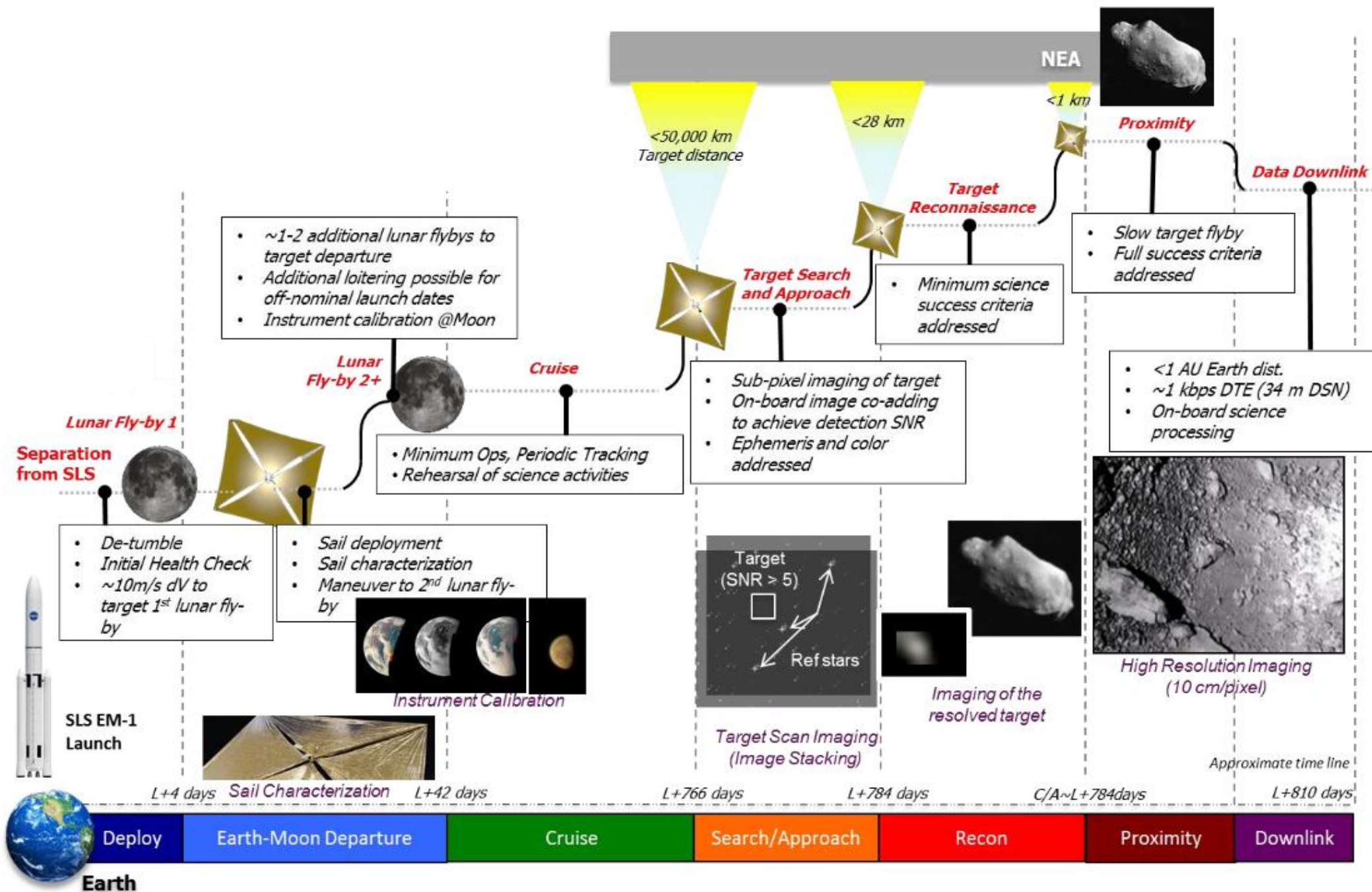


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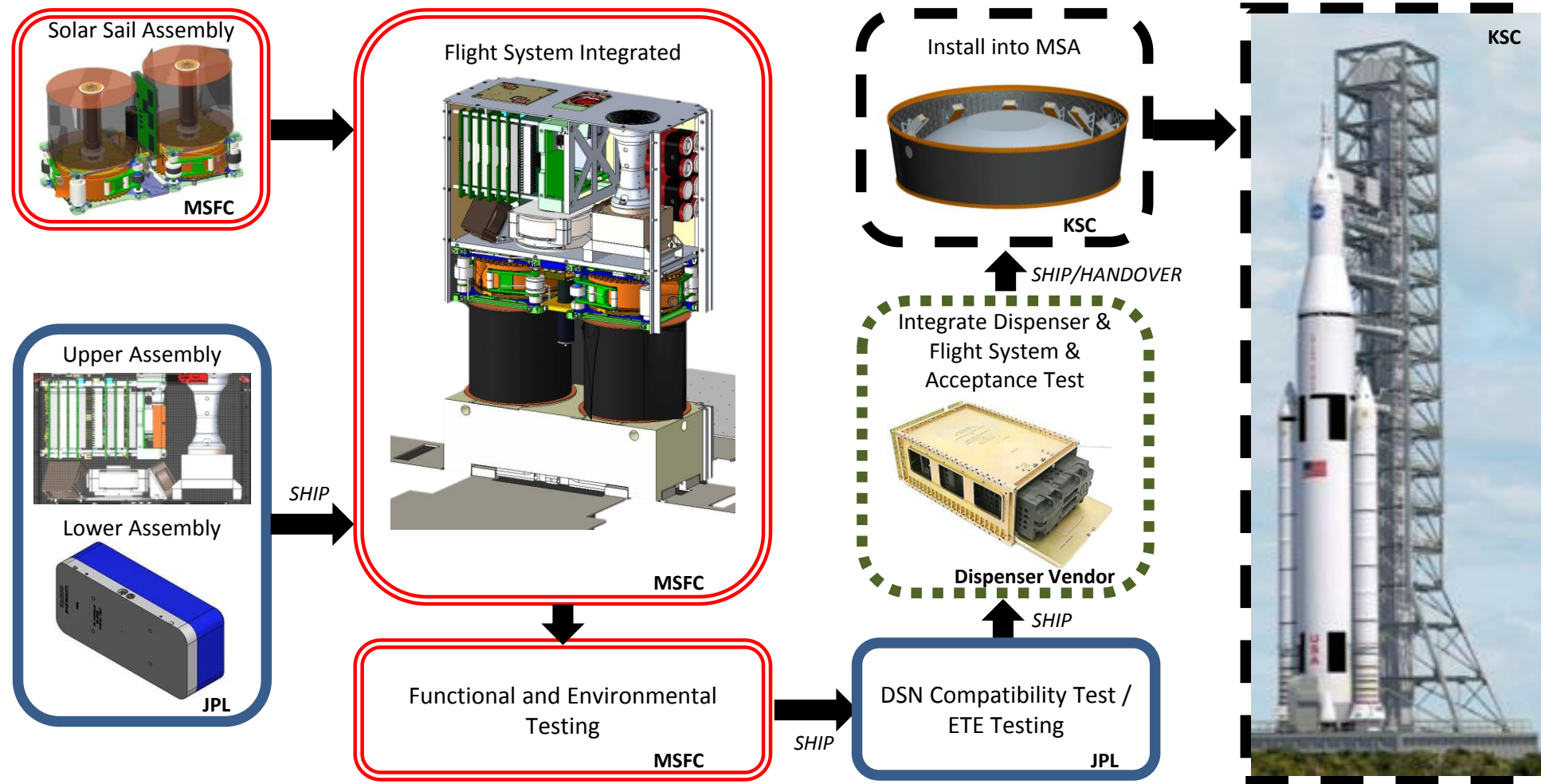




Concept of Operations Overview

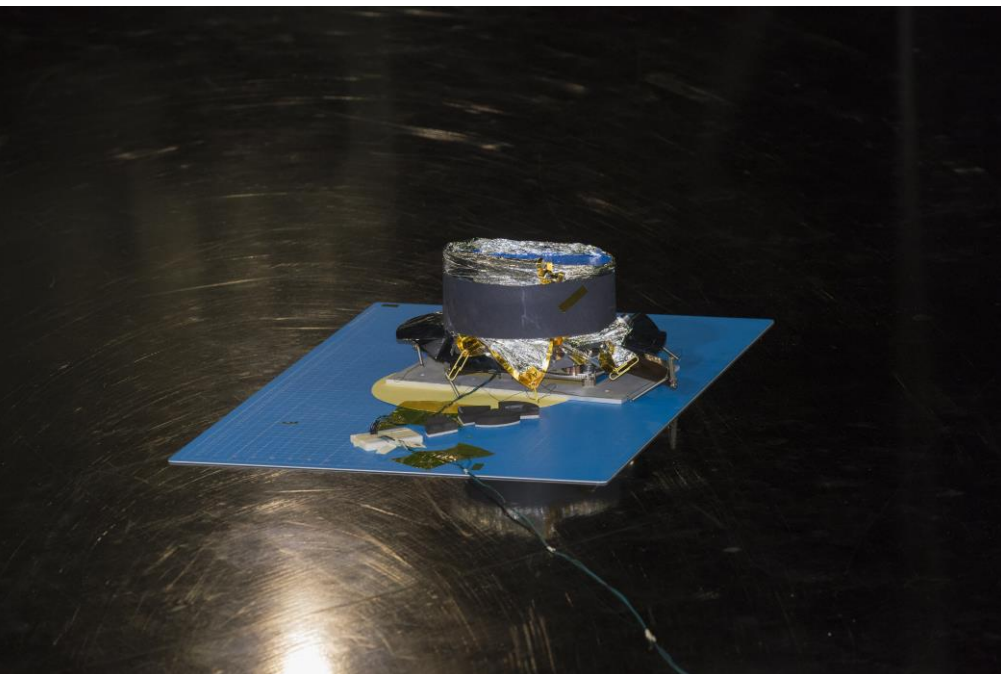
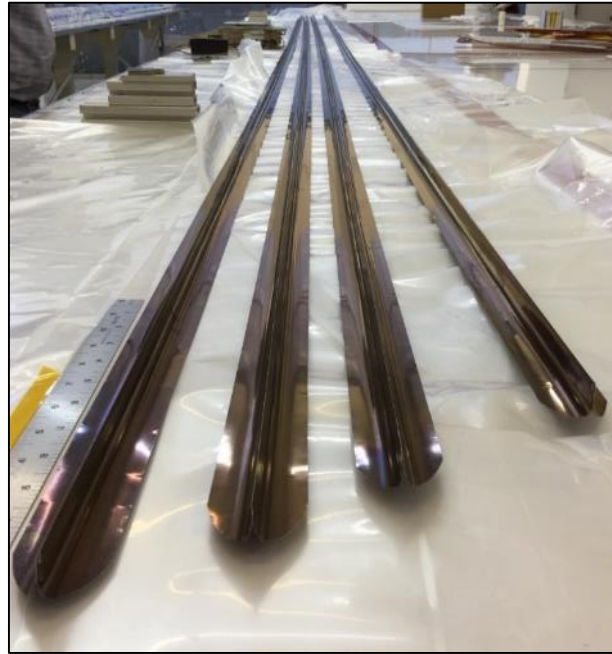


Assembly, Integration, and Test (AI&T) Overview



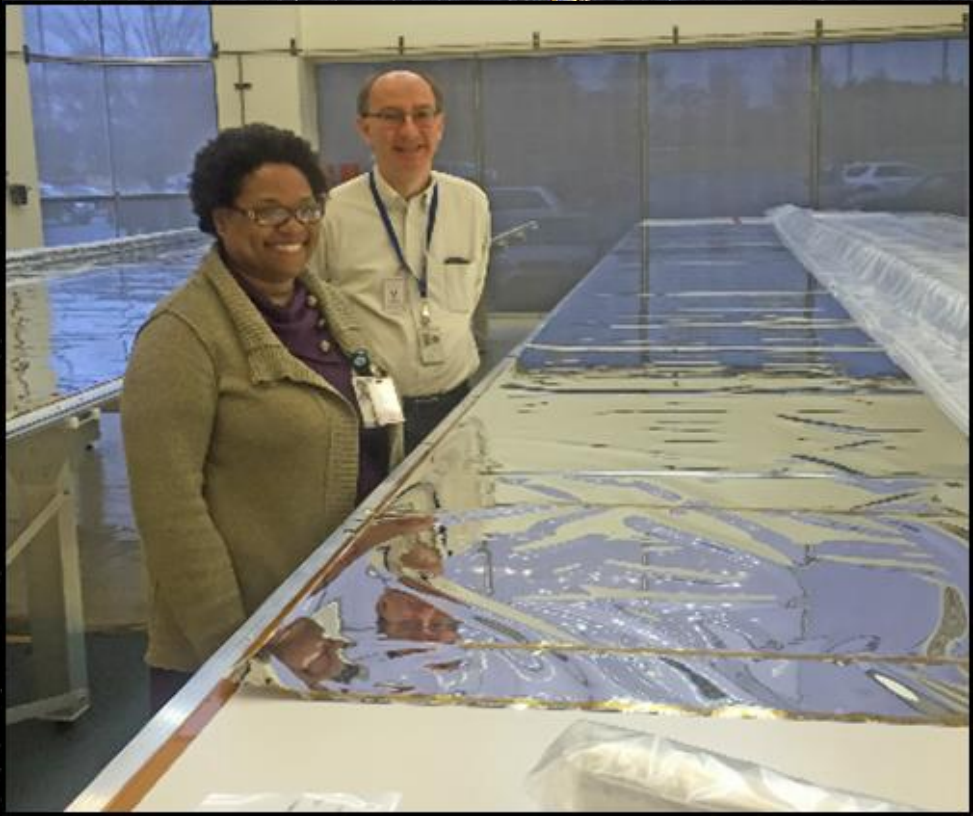
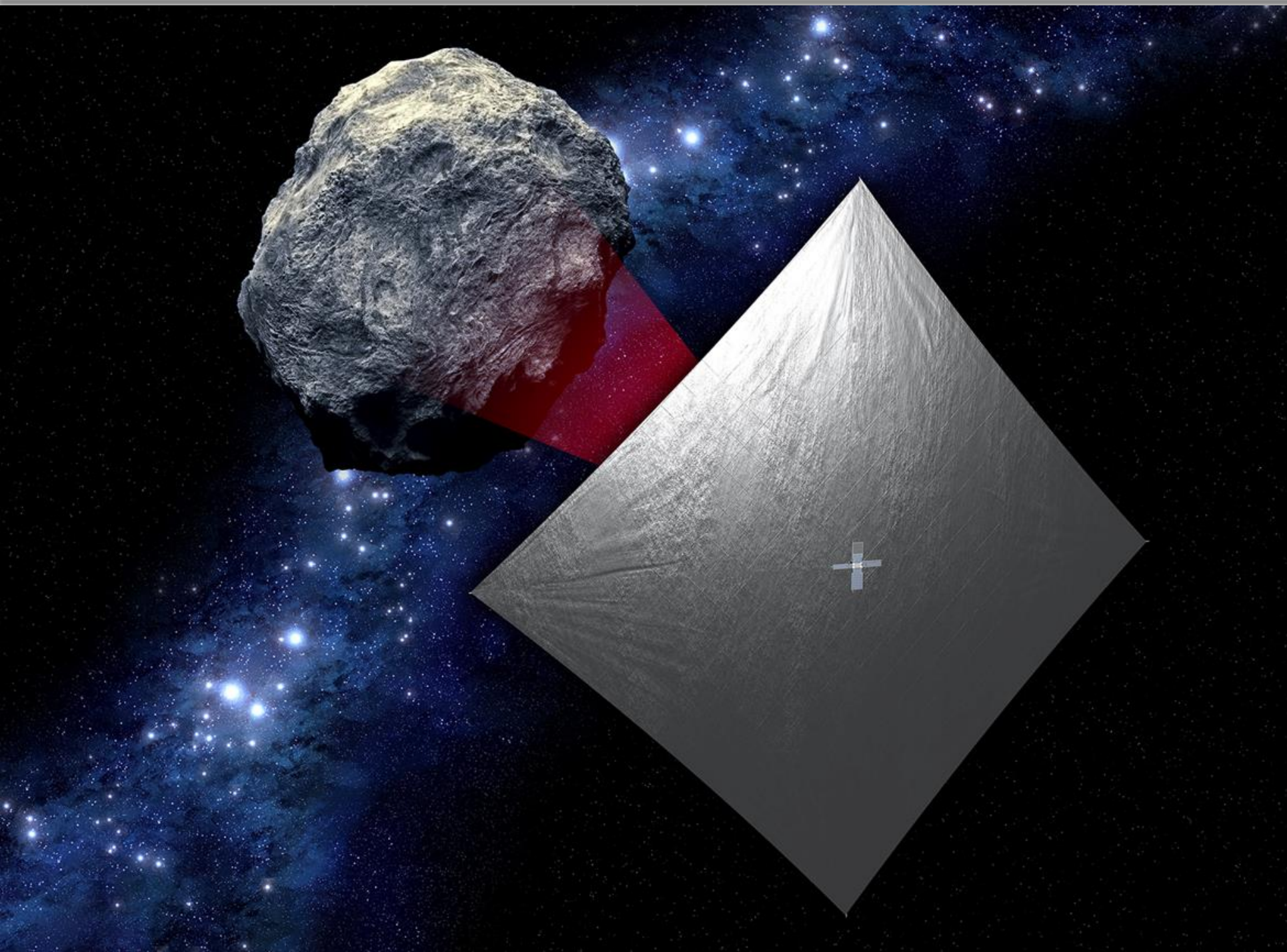
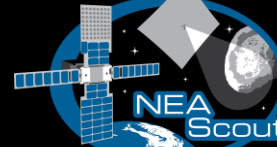


On Schedule to Deliver Spacecraft in 2017





Questions?

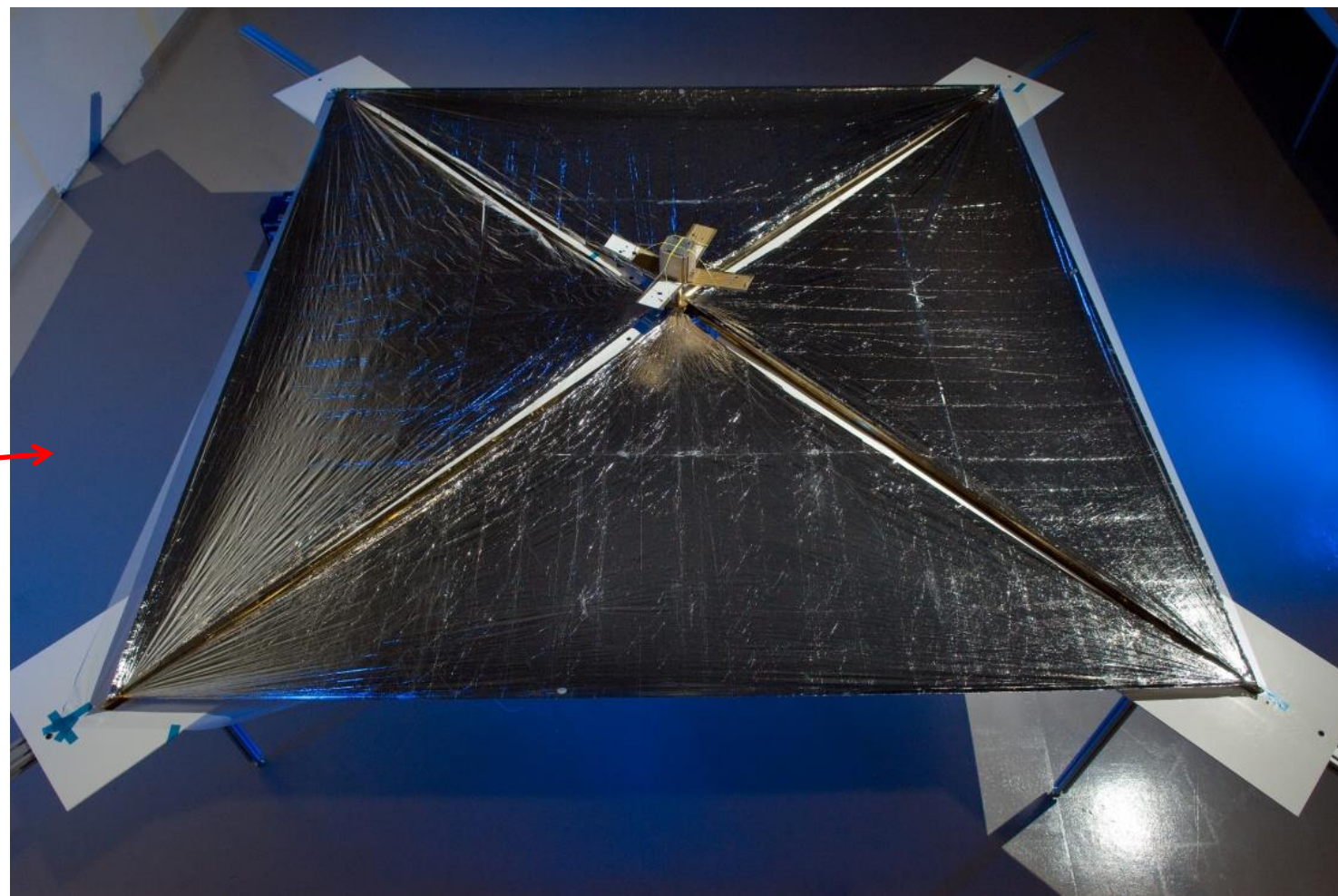
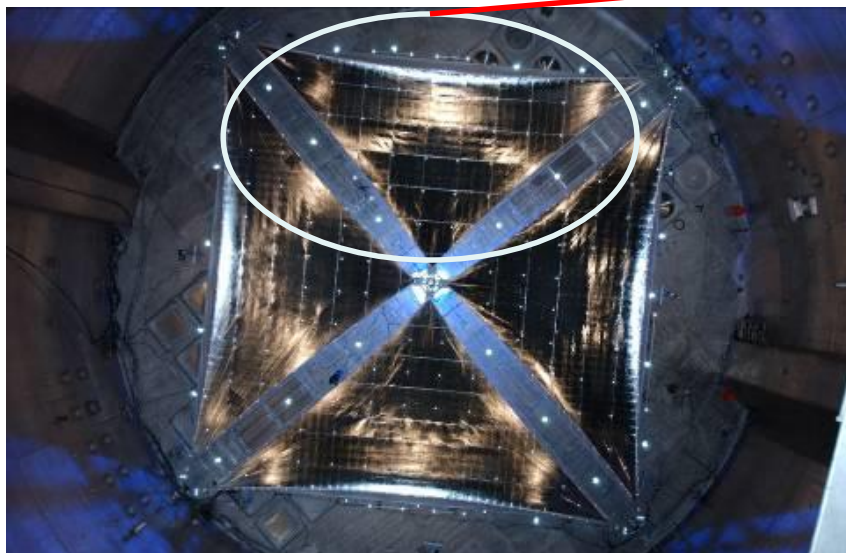




Backup Information

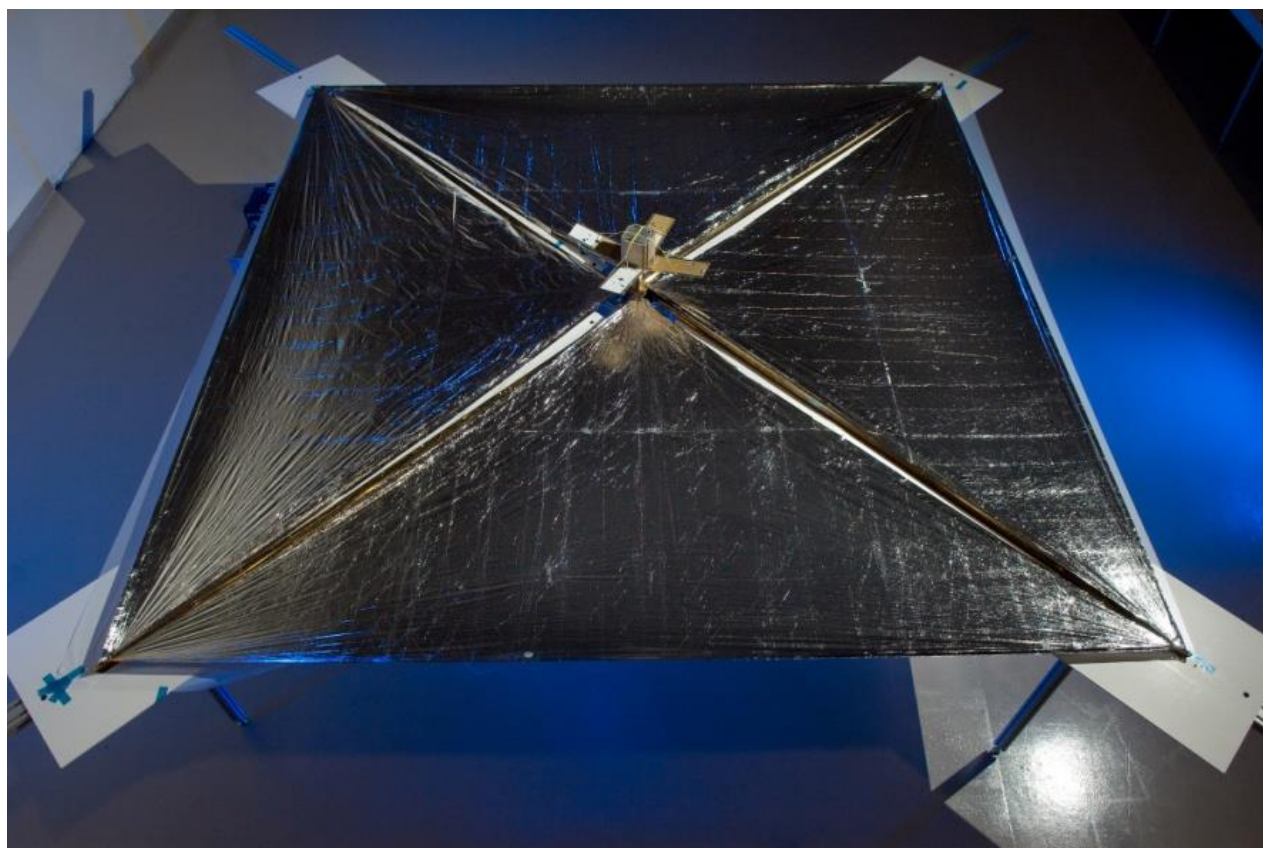
Mission Description:

- 10 m² sail
- Made from tested ground demonstrator hardware



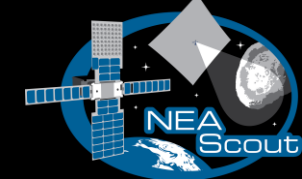
Launch

- Falcon-1, flight 3
- Kwajalein, Missile Range
- Primary payload: AFRL PnPSat
- Secondary P-POD payloads (2)





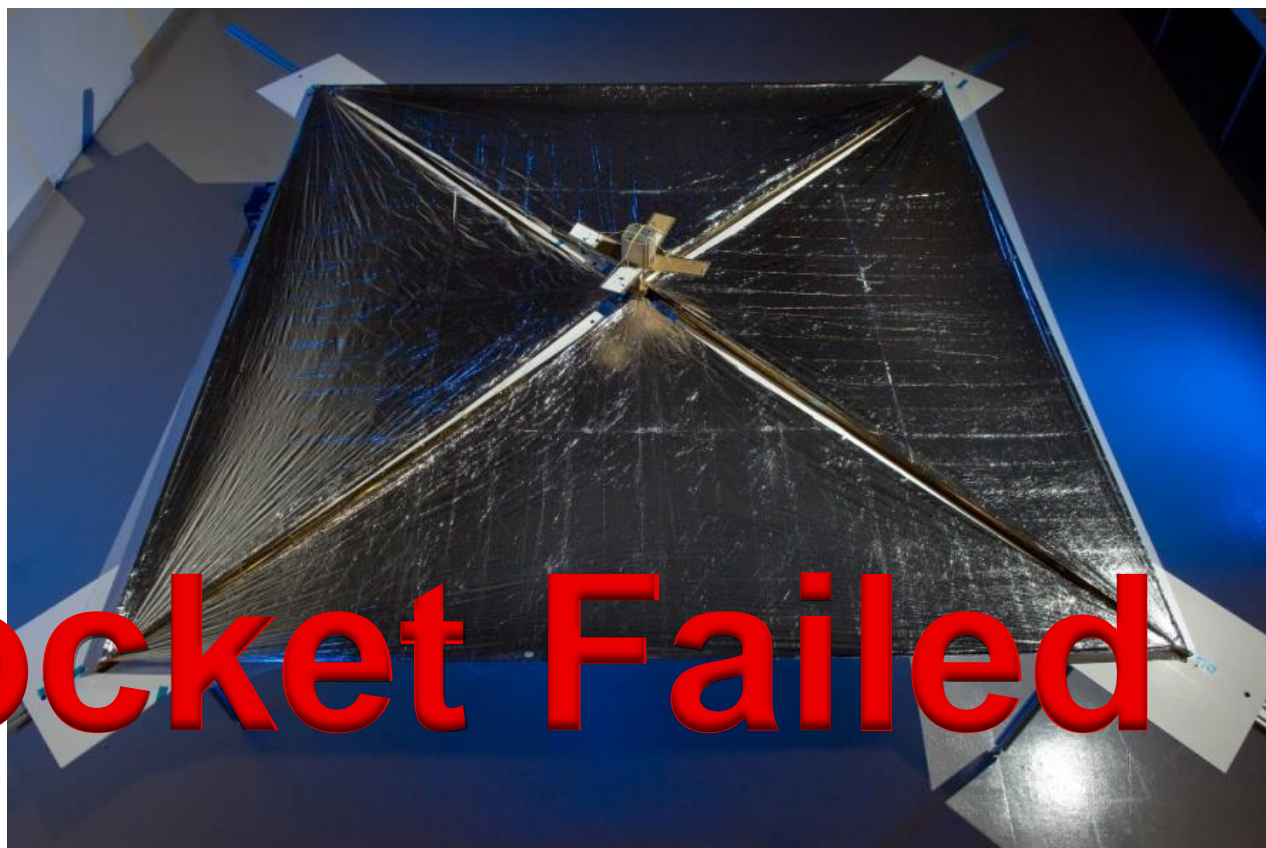
NanoSail-D1 Flight (2008)

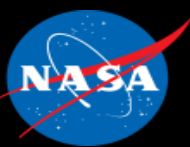


Launch

- Falcon-1, flight 3
- Kwajalein, Missile Range
- Primary payload: AFRL PnPSat
- Secondary P-POD payloads (2)

Rocket Failed

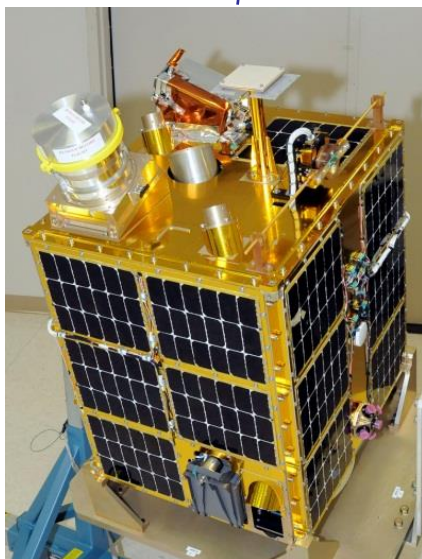




NanoSail-D2 Mission Configuration (2010)



**AFRL Satellite
(Trailblazer)**

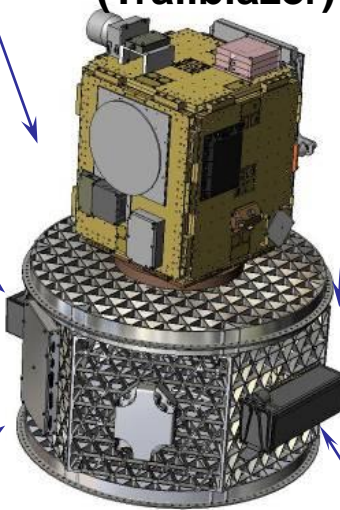


HSV-1

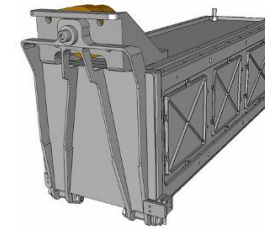
Adapter

PreSat (ARC)

**Ride Share Adapter
(Space Access Technology)**

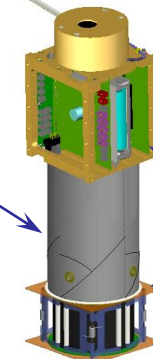


**NanoSail-D
(MSFC)**



**PPOD Deployer
(Cal-Poly)**

**Boom &
Sail Spool
(ManTech
SRS)**



**Spacecraft
Bus
(Ames
Research
Center)**

**Bus
interfaces
Actuation
Electronics
(MSFC/UAH)**

NanoSail-D

(Aluminum Closeout Panels Not Shown)

Stowed Configuration

NSD-002



NSD-001

- 3U Cubesat: 10 cm X 10 cm X 34 cm
- Deployed CP-1 sail: 10 m² Sail Area (3.16 m side length)
- 2.2 m Elgiloy Trac Booms
- UHF and S-Band communications